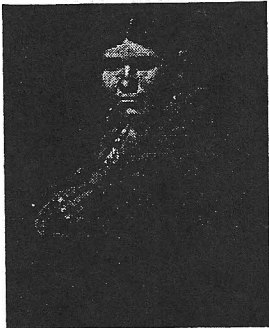




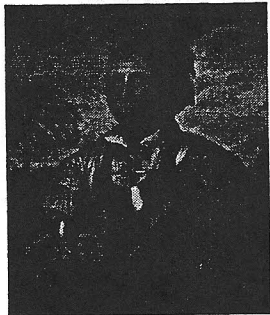
1762

THREE CHEROKEES who went to England in 1762. They are Standing Turkey, Osteneco and Mankiller. Painted by G. Sickman. *Courtesy Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art*



1780

CHEROKEE WOMAN. Painting by Edward Troye. *Courtesy Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art.*



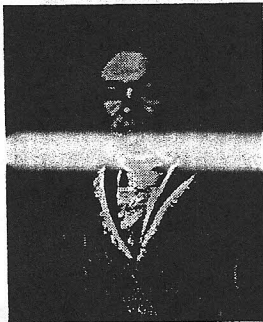
1780

CUNNE SHOTE, Cherokee Chief (1778-1785). He was one of seven Cherokees taken to London in 1830 and presented to King George I. He was the father of Major Ridge and the grandfather of John Ridge, Elias Boudinot, and Stand Watie. Painting by Francis Parsons. *Courtesy Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art.*



1830

SEQUOYAH. Sequoyah, or George Guess, watched white men communicate in a written form and began to develop "talking leaves" for the Cherokee. His 86 character syllabary allowed Cherokee to communicate in their own language in a written form. The Cherokee were the first tribe to develop their own written language. Sequoyah was instrumental in uniting the tribe following the Trail of Tears. He died in 1843 in northern Mexico in search of last bands of Cherokees. *Courtesy Oklahoma Historical Society.*



1835

DAVID VANN. Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation 1839-1855. He was also a signor of the Treaty of 1846. He also served as a delegate to Washington in 1834, 1841, 1843, 1844, 1847, 1850, and 1851. He was born January 1, 1800 and was allegedly killed by "pin" Indians, December 23, 1863. Painting by Charles Bird King. *Courtesy Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American history and Art.*

